

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the labels on the cans containing the article regarding the article, to wit, "Sifted Sweet Peas," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was sifted sweet peas, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not sifted sweet peas but was a mixture composed in part of various foreign substances and extraneous material. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was sifted sweet peas, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not sifted sweet peas but was a mixture composed in part of various foreign substances and extraneous material.

On September 19, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8069. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. Clarkson Glue Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, costs. (F. & D. No. 9737. I. S. No. 15526-p.)

On September 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Clarkson Glue Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by the defendants, on or about September 27, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, of a certain quantity of an article, invoiced as gelatin, which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained glue and excessive arsenic, copper, and zinc.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that a substance, to wit, glue, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality. Further adulteration was alleged in that glue had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be. Further adulteration was alleged in that the article contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic, copper, and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On March 23, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of costs of the proceedings.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8070. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Fred J. Wilkinson and John T. Whitted (Wilkinson & Whitted). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9808. I. S. No. 6554-r.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred J. Wilkinson and John T. Whitted, a partnership, trading as Wilkinson & Whitted, Trenton, N. Dak., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 18, 1918, from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, of certain quantities of an article which was adulterated.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed in 3 half cases 81 inedible eggs, or 15 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 17, 1919, the defendant pleaded guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*